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SECOND AND LAST

Session of the Democratic Congress Convenes To-day.

BITTERNESS AMONG DEMOCRATS

Against the Administration Growing Out of the Election

MAY PRECIPITATE A FAMILY ROW,

Though the Democratic Leaders will do their Best to Prevent It—The President's Financial Scheme, as Outlined in the Message, Which is Expected To-day, May Furnish His Opponents Their Opportunity—An Impeachment Case Which May Attract the Attention of the Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The second session of the Fifty-third Congress, begins at noon to-morrow. Beyond the passage of the regular appropriation bills, it seems probable that little in the way of legislation will be accomplished at the short session, although several important propositions will doubtless be pressed to the front. Among the members of the dominant party in the house, over half of whom were defeated for re-election, there is a great deal of bitter feeling against the administration for real or fancied grievances.

It will be the purpose of the Democratic leaders to curb, as far as possible, the display of resentment. If the President outlines a financial scheme in his message to-morrow, as anticipated, it will probably furnish the opponents of his banking and financial views their desired opportunity. In the course of the session it is understood the Nicaragua canal project will be brought prominently forward. At the opening of the Congress, however, routine matters will be kept to the fore to avoid as far as possible unpleasant references to the election which would prove distasteful to the majority, but this policy can only be partially successful, as the attitude allowed in debate on appropriation bills will throw the doors open to remarks on any subject.

Before the adjournment for the holidays it will be necessary to pass an appropriation to carry out the tariff bill provision levying a tax on incomes, the collection of which begins January 1, and while it will no doubt meet with much opposition and lead to a general review of the arguments against such a tax, the general impression is that it will pass by a large majority.

The impeachment of Judge Ricks, of the Northern District of Ohio, will also furnish a diversion before the holidays, if the judiciary committee which investigated the charges should present a resolution of impeachment and it should carry. The trial would occur in the senate, the chief justice presiding. Impeachment proceedings are rare and novel, and this one, the first since the trial of President Johnson, would attract national attention.

To-morrow, if a quorum is present in the house, as seems almost certain, after the calling of the roll nothing will be done probably beyond the reading of the President's message. No definite programme has been arranged for the remainder of the week. The committee on appropriations, however, has two bills almost prepared, the pensions and fortification bills, and they will be reported on Tuesday, so that work upon them can be entered upon Wednesday.

The senate will be called to order Monday at 12 o'clock noon when the last session of the Fifty-third Congress will begin. The vice president is in the city and will preside. The session will begin with a full calendar, the result of committee action during the long session, and it contains at least two hundred items, covering a wide range of matters. Nothing has transpired to indicate which of these two hundred questions will receive first attention, whether they will be taken in their order, or whether the calendar will be followed at all.

Much interest is felt among senators of all political beliefs in the President's message and in the recommendations which the secretary of the treasury will make on financial questions. These will have much to do in directing the course of the senate. If there are recommendations for radical departures in financial methods, they are sure to lead to much speech-making early in the session, and later to form the basis of committee actions.

Significance is also attached to Senator Voorhees' declaration that he will ask the finance committee to sit on Tuesday. Tuesday is the day for the regular weekly meeting of this committee, but it does not ordinarily meet so promptly after the assembling of the senate. Chairman Voorhees declines to state the object of the meeting further than to say that it is to be held for the purpose of permitting an exchange of views among members. If the President's message is received Monday, the executive recommendations could, of course, be taken up, but as there had been no positive assurance as to when the message would come in when the meeting was decided upon, it would appear that the chairman had other objects in view.

It is possible that his purpose may be to arrange a policy upon the supplemental tariff bills. These bills have all been reported by the committee, but it may be considered necessary to discuss them further before deciding upon a plan of action. The Democratic majority of the finance committee is on record in favor of the passage of the bills, and it is not improbable that the early action of the committee is sought to frustrate any attempt to prevent consideration. This is not altogether surprising, for it is known that some of the so-called conservative senators have advised that a general party conference be held soon after the senate convenes for the consideration of this question.

The experience of last session shows that whenever caucuses were held the conservatives carried their point. Hence, there is reason for the prompt action of the friends of the supplemental bills.

There appears to be nothing out of the financial or tariff questions likely to

excite a ripple during the week and it is not certain that, whatever may happen later in the session, there will be much in these lines to disturb the general serenity of the senate during the next few days.

After the receipt of the President's message, and when it gets to business, the senate may take up the calendar in regular order, or it may proceed to consider out of order some of the more important bills which have been reported, such as those for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico, or the bankruptcy, anti-option or Nicaragua bill.

In any event the daily sessions of the week will be short, with the probability strongly in favor of an adjournment from Thursday until Monday of the week following.

A QUORUM PRESENT.

So few members of either house of Congress were to be found in Washington last week that there was a seemingly well founded apprehension that both the senate and the house might find themselves without quorums and be unable to accomplish any business in the first week of the session. The hotel registers to-day show that there will probably be a quorum of members of both houses in their seats to listen to the President's message to-morrow. Senators and representatives have been brought to the city on every train arriving Saturday and Sunday.

CAPTURE OF SMUGGLERS.

A Gang That Has Been Swindling Uncle Sam for a Year is Caught.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 2.—The police and custom officers have just run down a gang of smugglers who have for over a year past been smuggling thousands of dollars worth of Turkish embroideries and fancy goods from Windsor to Detroit. Four members of the gang have been arrested, two of the being women. Most of the goods were shipped to New York. Certain Armenian and Syrian merchants in New York have been selling these goods at less than their cost to importers, but although they were closely watched, the discovery of the smugglers was brought about by the Detroit police. The latter recently noticed that empty trunks were being carried into a room at 270 Jefferson avenue and taken out again filled and shipped to New York. The police detectives shadowed this operation Saturday, and then entered the room and captured Asaph Ghobreen and Mrs. Selma Ghobreen, Syrians; Mrs. Kate Moore, of Windsor, and a young Italian from New York named George Miculani.

A trunk which had just been filled for shipment contained quantities of costly embroideries and Turkish fancy goods valued at \$1,300. Around the bodies of the two women were found \$500 worth of the same kind of goods, which had just been brought across the river. The duties on the articles would amount to about 60 per cent. Another thousand dollars worth billed for shipment was also captured.

Government Inspectors Carter, January and Downs are due to arrive in New York this evening whither they had gone to arrest John Abdellnor, a Syrian merchant, who is believed to be Selma Ghobreen's husband and an accomplice of the gang. It was at first intended to wire the New York officers to arrest Abdellnor, but Inspector Carter preferred to attend to the capture personally.

Selma Ghobreen was arrested in Boston last year for a similar offense.

KOLB'S PROGRAMME.

Believed That He Simply Wants to Make a Record—A Quiet Sunday.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 2.—In spite of her dual government, Alabama has enjoyed as peaceful and quiet a Sunday as any state in the union.

Most of the visitors including the twenty-six companies of state troops, left the city soon after midnight last night. The enthusiasm politicians exhausted with the excitement and anxiety of yesterday have been resting at their homes to-day. Neither Governor Oates nor Captain Kolb have been seen on the streets.

The council of the Populist leaders called for yesterday afternoon was not held. It has developed that there is a decided split in the Populist ranks on the inauguration movement.

It has leaked out that the members of that party in the legislature were united against the inauguration of Captain Kolb and did all in their power by writing to their constituents to keep Kolb's supporters away from the city to-day.

Onlookers at the Kolb inauguration recall the fact that only two or three of the Populist members were in the crowd which heard Kolb's address. Kolb determined upon the inauguration scheme which called his supporters here without consulting any of his party leaders. Those who will talk acknowledge they would have counselled against it. It has unquestionably produced friction in the ranks.

The Democratic leaders here think they know Kolb's purpose. They believe he simply wants to put himself on record. Governor Oates will sign the certificates of the gentlemen declared to be elected, and Kolb hopes that the Republicans and Populists in the house will seat the contestants, and thereby virtually recognize his as the proper credentials.

Another meeting of the Kolbits is called for to-morrow. No one can state at this time what will be done after the message is sent to the legislature until the meeting to-morrow determines.

FATAL WRECK.

An Engineer Killed and One Other Man Fatally Burned.

SLATON, Pa., Dec. 2.—A freight train on the Jersey Central ran into the rear end of a coal train, at an early hour this morning, two miles below Rockport. The engine of the freight train, and several coal and freight cars, were badly wrecked. Engineer Hall, of the freight train, is supposed to be under the debris, but his body has not yet been recovered. One other man was seriously, if not fatally burned, in a fire which followed the wreck.

No One Killed.

ALTON, Ill., Dec. 2.—The Chicago night express on the Wabash was wrecked at Namooki last night. A freight train failed to sidetrack in time and a head-on collision resulted.

The engines were demolished and much other damage was done. Contrary to reports, no one was seriously injured.

CURRENCY QUESTION.

The Feature of Comptroller of the Treasury Eckles' Report.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

Change From the Bond System to a Safety Fund System

ITS BASIS FOR BANK CIRCULATION.

A Scheme to Give to the Business Interests of the Country a Bank Note Issue Responsive to Their Needs and to Retire the Government From the Banking Business. The Currency Question Discussed Fully—Radical Changes in the Present System Recommended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The report of Hon. James Eckles, comptroller of the currency, submitted to Congress, gives full information in regard to the organization, supervision and liquidation of the national banks for the year ended October 31, 1894. It shows that during this period but fifty banks were organized with a capital stock of \$5,255,000, the smallest number chartered, as well as the minimum amount of capital, in any one year since 1879. Of these new banks twenty-seven are in the northern and eastern states, ten in the southern states and thirteen in the western or trans-Mississippi division. On October 31, 1894, the total number of national banks in operation was 3,756, with an authorized capital stock of \$672,671,365, represented by 7,955,097 shares of stock, owned by 287,893 shareholders.

On October 3, 1894, the date of their last report of condition, the total resources of the banks were \$3,473,922,055, of which their loans and discounts amounted to \$2,007,122,191, and money of all kinds in bank \$422,428,192. Of their liabilities \$1,738,418,810 represented individual deposits, and \$123,331,978 circulation notes outstanding. The total circulation of national banks on October 31, 1894, amounted to \$207,472,603, a net decrease during the year of \$1,741,563, and a gross decrease of \$3,614,864 in circulation secured by bonds.

During the year 79 banks, with an aggregate capital stock of \$10,475,000 passed out of the system by the voluntary liquidation, twenty-one, including two which failed in 1893, with a capital stock of \$2,770,000 became insolvent and were placed in charge of receivers.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The feature of the comptroller's report is his discussion of the currency question and the defects which are said to exist in the note issuing powers vested in national banks. On this subject he says: "No section of the law should be disturbed which cannot be materially improved upon and no amendment engrafted unless such amendment will work out better results than flow from the existing order of things."

It is probable that there could be no better plan for simply insuring the noteholder against less than the present requirement of a deposit of bonds to secure a bank's circulation, but it is equally certain, however, that a method could be devised, not less safe in this respect, and in addition thereto possessing that which is essential and is now wholly wanting—elasticity of issue. The complaint, therefore, made against the present system is that, lacking in elasticity of issue, it fails to meet as fully as it ought the varying wants of the country's trade and commerce. This defect must attach to every scheme for a currency issued by the banks against a deposit of bonds, the market value of which fluctuates while the percentage of issue, less than the value of the bonds granted the banks, remains unchanged.

"It is respectfully suggested that not only as good but better results would be attained if the present bank act were amended by repealing the provision thereof requiring each bank as a prerequisite to deposit government bonds. In lieu of such provision should be substituted one permitting the banks to issue circulating notes against their assets to an amount equal to at least fifty per cent of their unimpaired capital."

A SAFETY FUND.

The comptroller follows this suggestion with the further one for the maintenance of a safety fund to be provided by graduated taxation upon the outstanding circulation of the bank until the same shall be equal to not less than five per cent of the total of such outstanding circulation, this fund to be held by the government as an agent only and for the purpose of immediately redeeming the notes of insolvent banks. It is immediately to be replenished out of the assets of the banks, on which it shall have a first and paramount lien and from assessment to the extent of the double liability of the shareholders. The comptroller says: "Whatever other changes, if any, it would be necessary to make in the present system relative to current redemption of bank notes and the government's position toward the same and kindred matter, it is not necessary to set forth. If the recommendations here made, together with that which will follow, should receive consideration at the hands of Congress, a bill drawn after careful study and investigation of the whole subject would necessarily embody all the details incident to a change from a bond to a safety fund security as a basis for bank circulation."

The comptroller then cites such proof and gives such statistics as seem to him to make the plan suggested a perfectly safe one to enter upon. He says: "The changes thus outlined will, upon investigation, it is believed, prove to be safe in affording complete security to the noteholder and give to the business interests of the country a banknote issue responsive to their needs."

Continuing the comptroller says: "The profit upon the issue of circulation to the banks by such change would be so augmented that it is giving to them a franchise, for which it is suggested they should be called upon to make proper return to the general government. This result should not, however, be of such a character as to defeat the ends sought in the privilege given."

TO FREE THE GOVERNMENT.

"The general government ought to be wholly free from the direct issuing and

redeeming of notes to pass as money among the people. No government has ever yet successfully engaged in so doing, and the experience of the government of the United States has proven no exception to the rule.

"These issues out to be redeemed and cancelled and the government thus enabled to retire from the banking business, a business for which it is so poorly equipped."

In the light of the present condition of the government's finances, the comptroller continues, that which ought to have been done when there was a surplus in the treasury cannot now be undertaken and the same conditions must continue to weaken the country's credit and plague the lines of business unless a means is devised for removing these issues from the channel of current redemption until such time as the government finds itself in a position to do that which at first was the intent of all—gradually redeem and cancel the same. If the franchise is granted the banks of issuing circulating notes against their assets instead of against a bond security, it is suggested that the banks in return should recommit the government by relieving the treasury department of the current redemption in coin of the present treasury issues.

The ultimate redemption of coin of course must be upon the government, but the embarrassment does not arise from their ultimate, but from their current redemption. As against this deposit of legal tenders and treasury notes so made there should be issued to the banks, dollar for dollar, national bank notes, either of the same or different design as might be deemed best, that thus the volume of the currency as it is now contributed to by the issues of the government should not be contracted so long, at least, as the banks making such deposits are in existence. The percentage of the bank notes issued against this deposit should be free from any taxation imposed upon circulation and ought to be such percentage as is deemed equitable to be used as a part of the banks legal reserve held against deposits.

The government should not undertake or in any wise become responsible for the current redemption of these notes.

The elasticity of issue in the national bank circulation will be found in the percentage of issue against assets, subject to the necessary rate of taxation and insured by an adequate safety fund to guarantee the note holders against loss. No violent contraction of the currency would follow such a course, but whenever contraction occurs it would not be less gradual than at other times the expansion incident thereto.

A CURRENCY COMMISSION.

It is suggested that as a necessary element to the securing of proper elasticity of issue in our bank note currency, section 9, act of July 12, 1892, regulating the retirement and issuing of circulation to banks within a fixed period of time, should be repealed, and also that an amendment should be made to the law necessitating the banks keeping in the office of the comptroller of the currency a sufficient amount of blank notes as will enable them to secure circulation at once instead of after a period of delay.

Suggestions have been received from many eminent sources that the whole question of a banking and currency system ought to be referred by Congress to a commission to be created by law, appointed by the President, and clothed with proper authority.

A commission, composed of men of eminent abilities, could unquestionably devise a currency system sound in every part, and one which would commend itself to every interest of the country. It could largely take the question out of politics, and have it considered simply in its business aspects and upon its merits; but if the present Congress is to enact a law upon the subject, appointment of a commission could avail nothing. If, however, nothing more definite can be accomplished, the question of the creation of such a commission ought to be considered and acted upon.

JUST LIKE SEELEY.

A Similar Defalcation by Book Keeper Leitch of a Williamsburg Bank.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Justice Goetting to-morrow morning will in all probability be asked to issue warrants for the arrest of E. Austin Leitch, a former book-keeper in the Manufacturers' National Bank at Williamsburg, and Isaac Meag, who reside in that district. These two men are implicated in another bank defalcation, that in many respects, is similar to the Shoe and Leather Bank affair. The amount in this instance, however, totalling \$7,800, which the Manufacturers' bank loses.

Leitch had been employed in that institution up to a few months ago when he was discharged. It was then found that he had a shortage in his accounts to the amount of several thousand dollars, the exact amount being ascertained only yesterday. His methods were, it is stated by the bank authorities, similar to those adopted by Seeley, the Shoe & Leather Bank defaulter.

Meag, it was given out by the same authority to-night, was his accomplice. The latter entered into an arrangement with Leitch whereby he was enabled to draw from the bank amounts far in excess of his deposits.

Shortly after the defalcation was discovered, President Loughran, of the Manufacturers' Bank had Leitch brought before him and the result of a careful cross-examination that followed was that the latter broke down and confessed his guilt. President Loughran declared to-night that he would press the case against the two men.

Sugar Refineries Resuming.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Work at the sugar refineries which recently shut down in the eastern district, was resumed to-night.

To-morrow morning it is promised that 1,000 men additional will also be given employment. Fourteen hundred men were set to work.

South Carolina's Election Law.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 2.—The supreme court to-morrow will hear arguments as to the constitutionality of the election law on the petition of Senator Butler. An adverse decision may keep Tillman from succeeding to Butler's seat.

Hon. B. J. McComas Dead.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 2.—Hon. B. J. McComas, one of the oldest and best known attorneys in the state, died at his home here to-day of blood poisoning.

CHURCH GUTTED BY FIRE.

A Supposed Incendiary Blaze at Huntington—An M. F. Church Burns.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 2.—This morning about 6 o'clock the Johnson Memorial M. E. church, South, was discovered to be on fire, and before the department could do anything the interior was completely destroyed. The loss is about \$5,000. The building is insured for \$15,000, but the furniture was uninsured. This is the largest church in the city, seating about eight hundred people, and Evangelist Schofield was to have opened a big revival meeting there to-night. It was transferred to the Davis theatre, which was filled with about fifteen hundred people. The origin of the church fire was from the heater, it is supposed, while many think it was the work of an incendiary.

ATTACKS ON THE SERUM.

Claims for the Behring Diphtheria Cure Opposed—German News.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—A reaction against the unmeasured claims advanced for the curative effects of Prof. Behring's diphtheria serum is setting in rather seriously. "The most significant utterance in this respect was made at a meeting on Wednesday last of the Berlin medical society, when Dr. Hansemann, an assistant in Prof. Virchow's pathological institute, as mouthpiece of Prof. Virchow himself, sharply criticised in detail Prof. Behring's serum therapeutics."

He denied that the serum immunizes human beings, and declares that no sufficient proof had been produced respecting its curative properties. Furthermore, Dr. Hansemann claimed that the effect of serum treatment in many cases was dangerous to health, and even to life. The statistics thus far obtainable of the results of the serum treatment he pronounced to be unreliable and often misleading.

Dr. G. H. F. Nutall, a young American physician, who is now assistant professor of the Hygienic institute, of Berlin, in view of the fact that his share in the discovery of the serum treatment has not apparently been clearly understood, has made the following statement to the Associated Press: He studied in 1877 and 1888 under Professor Fluerga, at Breslau and at Goettingen, and while pursuing experiments in the laboratories he made certain discoveries which enabled him to demonstrate for the first time that blood possesses bacteriological properties. He published the results of those researches, among which was the fact that the blood of an immunized sheep destroyed more anthrax, or bacilli, than the blood of non-immunized animals. He thus clearly showed the way which Behring and others subsequently took, and, in point of fact, laid the foundation of the present blood serum treatment. Harvard university awarded Nutall the prize for original research.

A dispatch from Varsin announces that Dr. Schweininger leaves there to-day, as the condition of Prince Bismarck's health is satisfactory. Prince Bismarck has received telegrams and letters of condolence from all parts of the world.

The enormous revival of the export business since October 15 has been remarked at the United States consulate in this city. This revival has been especially remarkable in paper ware, buttons, dress goods and ready made clothing. Some branches of the export trade which have recently been dormant now show signs of revival.

According to an evening newspaper, the speech which the emperor will deliver at the opening of the reichstag on Wednesday next will point out the necessity of combating all revolutionary agitation by stringent legislation, and express confidence that the reichstag will lend aid to the various governments in this conflict with the revolutionary forces. It is also said that reference will be made in the emperor's speech to renewed efforts to place the finances of the empire upon a firmer basis.

The fact that Princess Hobenlone, wife of the chancellor, has gone to Paris for a time has caused much comment here.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Continue Through the Offices of the United States—Japanese Counter-Proposition.

TOKIO, Dec. 2.—Peace negotiations are proceeding. The minister of foreign affairs has handed to United States Minister Dun a counter-proposition for transmission to United States Minister Denby. Owing to the impenetrable secrecy surrounding the negotiations it is impossible at this stage to discover the exact nature of this counter-proposition but it is supposed to differ from Minister Denby's original proposition mainly in respect to the amount of the indemnity demanded by Japan and in the addition of certain rather enormous guarantees for the faithful execution of China's pledges.

It is rumored that one of these guarantees is the continuation of Japanese occupation of Port Arthur until the treaty conditions are fulfilled, but it is apprehended that such a demand may involve Great Britain, to which nations such occupation would be obnoxious.

Accepts England's Loan.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A dispatch from Berlin states that China has accepted the English offer of a four and a half per cent loan of 1,200,000 pounds.

A dispatch to the Times from Vienna states that Japan advises to the end of September show that the war had been less injurious to trade than was expected. The rice crop promises to be from ten to twenty per cent above the average.

He Denies It.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 2.—Mr. Detring, the envoy who visited Japan for the purpose of negotiating a peace and whose mission proved a failure, the prime minister declining to meet him, has written a private letter to the prime minister denying that he was sent to Japan by Li Hung Chang.

France's Turn.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The Figaro urges France to temporarily occupy some point in China as a reply to the English demonstration at Chusan, which it interprets as an intention to occupy the island.

Three Killed, Twenty Injured.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 2.—Three persons were killed and twenty injured by an explosion to-day in a forcite factory at Caudille near the Beverloo camp. The building was blown to atoms.

JOHN BURNS HERE.

England's Great Labor Leader Arrives in New York City.

HE GIVES THE OBJECT OF HIS VISIT

In an Interview—Regards the Defeat of Tammany as a Victory for Municipal Reform, in Which He is Much Interested—He Comes to Study the Labor Movement in America—The Socialist Movement in England, He Says, Has Come to Stay.

New York, Dec. 2.—Among the passengers on the Cunard steamer Etruria, which arrived here this morning, was John Burns, M.P., the great socialist and labor leader of London. A delegation from the labor organizations of New York City met him at quarantine. The delegation consisted of E. F. McSweeney, assistant commissioner of labor, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, Chris Evans, secretary of the organization, and William O'Brien, the walking delegate.

Mr. Burns is accompanied on his present trip by two fellow members of parliament, Mr. David Holmes, who represented the town of Burnley, in Lancashire, and who is president of the Weavers' Association and a delegate to the conference of the Federation of Labor, and Mr. John Williams Benn, member of the London county council and M. P. for St. George's, East.

Mr. Benn is deeply interested in temperance affairs.

Mr. Burns, after he had greeted the committee, asked to be excused for a moment while he glanced over a letter from a relative which had been handed to him by Mr. Gompers, pleading that "the solidarity of labor began in the household." Then he talked to the representatives of the Associated Press.

"It would be unfair for the American people for me to talk about them now," Mr. Burns said, "for really I know very little about them. I was pleased with the result of your recent municipal election in New York City, for, as we understood it, the victory was in the interest of pure municipal politics, and as my principal work at present is as a county councillor, it was particularly interesting to me."

"As for the Socialist movement in England, it has come to stay. It will grow as it adapts itself to circumstances. Socialism as it affects municipal matters is not mixed up with other issues."

"I have been watching the labor movement in America as closely as I could from a distance and I have concluded that there must be a little more of the milk of human kindness injected into labor affairs if they are to progress as I would like to see them progress."

On the dock were gathered about 200 members of the local labor unions who cheered loudly for "John Burns," as he walked down the gang plank.

Then an informal reception was tendered to him and Mr. Dumar, of Typographical Union No. 6, made a brief speech of welcome.

In responding Mr. Burns said it was an agreeable coincidence, that he, who had been so strongly identified with the docks in England, should make his first speech in America on a dock with the rattle of trucks and the swash of water in his ears.

Mr. David Holmes followed with a few remarks and then the party proceeded, democratically, on foot, to the Colonnade hotel along West street. On many of the corners were gathered groups of dock laborers and craftsmen who cheered for Burns as he approached and many of them who had come from London greeted him with the old cry of the London dock strike, "How are you, John?"

Burns responded by stopping and shaking hands with them.

Later in the day Mr. Burns received a number of newspaper men and talked for an hour.

Of his own visit, he said he came first to observe the condition of the labor movement in America, and in what respect it differs from that in England; and second, as a member of parliament, to visit Congress and get a grasp of American political affairs.

The workings of the labor department under Carroll D. Wright were of great interest to him. Mr. Burns is inclined to believe that among the cosmopolitan American people it is possible to bring about concerted action for holding the wealthy in check, to prevent them from increasing their holdings as rapidly as heretofore, and he will devote particular attention to the study of that problem.

But above all, he declared, it was for trade unionism that he was to work. He believed that ultimately the principles of the trade union would be universally for carrying out any movement for human progress.

In regard to the differences arising in the English labor movement, Mr. Burns said of course they prevailed at times, but the unions were generally all together and had been singularly successful in separating politics and trade unionism. He was for fusion against faction in affairs of this kind, as applied to international affairs.

German Politics.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A special to the Times from Berlin says that the anti-revolutionary measures to be submitted to the reichstag are believed to be so limited in scope that they will not be likely to provoke serious opposition.

The dispatch adds that Herr Sachs, controller of the relations of the Aleva government with the press, has been summoned to Berlin to reorganize the press department at headquarters.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York—Steamers Etruria from Liverpool and Queenstown; La Bourgeoise from Havre; Nassau from Rotterdam and Boulogne; Yvetta from Stettin, etc.; Colorado from Hull; Polaris from Hamburg; Europa from London; Edam from Amsterdam.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair; colder; northwest winds. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, except local snows on the lakes; colder; northwest winds, becoming variable.

THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

As furnished by C. Schuyler, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 A. M. 46° F. 4 P. M. 53°
9 A. M. 49° " 7 P. M. 54°
12 A. M. 49° " 34° Weather—Rain.

RECAP.

7 A. M. 49° F. 4 P. M. 45°
9 A. M. 48° " 7 P. M. 49°
12 A. M. 47° " Weather—Changeable.